THE FIRST BICYCLE TEA.

LAWNS OF THE CLAREMONT.

er the Patronage of Fashionable So. stety a New Form of Entertalnment Is mafully Launched-Bleyellste, Men and Women, in Greatest Variety of Cosume, Sped Up Riverside Drive to Brink Tea on the Plazzas of the Motel,

lety turned out in force yesterday afterthe bleycle tea given for charity on the awns of the Claremont Hotel in Riverside ad that may have had a great deal to do with ather undoubtedly brought out dozens of perm even so novel an affair as a bicycle es could not have induced to make the trip to

The time for receiving the guests, who paid cycle costumes and lawn dresses, was from 3 mions came up the drive in droves, and Wheels were soon stacked upon the men stalked about in gorgeous nt, their legs encased in plaid stockings. The women were in skirts ranging in length below the knee to the aukle. As a cans of bringing out the most gorgeous dis he bloycle tea was a great success.

After 5 o'clock the affair lost its individuality. Languid folk began to arrive in their carriages s. They filled the verandas of the otel until it was impossible to work one's way



through, and then they invaded the lawn, and rt time they outnumbered the bicyclists the aspect of the ordinary lawn party.

The public rarely has an opportunity of see ing New York's social leaders at the first lawn riew it from afar, it wasn't necessary yesterday of the charming panorama. The lawns vere merely roped off, and from the road the aughing, chattering crowd could be seen al-

There were booths on the hotel verandas and by the older members of society, dispensed tea, cake as the side. All this was included in the admission price, a fact which was announced all over the place on signs, the crooked letters of which stamped them as the handlwork of Mr. Harry McVickar, whose signs are a feature at all charitable affairs in which society has a hand

at all charitable aliairs in which society has a hand.

Out on the lawn were two booths, where flowers were sold at church fair prices; that is, for as much as can be got from each cuatomer. The close buyer could get a flower for ten or lifteen cents, but a genial air and a wholesome smile were fatal to their possessor's finances.

Many of those who paid \$2 just to get a glimpse of society austained disappointments that were deep and lasting. Conversation with the flower girls was absolutely tabooed unless one happened to know them or was presented in due form, and any one who attempted to ignore this rule was at once and unmistakably reminded of his infraction.

All in all, the outsiders were soon convinced

minded of his infraction.

All in all, the outsiders were soon convinced that society had simply lent itself to a charitable undertaking as an owner of paintings might send a masterplece to a loan exhibition, to be looked at and admired from a distance.

The beneficiary of the bleycle tea is the Burnham industrial Farm, where refractory youngsters are taught to become useful members of society. Mr. Freedrick G. Burnham is the President of the Institution, and of the President of the Institution, and the Institution of the Institution of the Institution of a barn that it appealed to the public for aid. Then it was that the idea of a bleycle tea entered the minds of a number of men and women in society who are arent advocates of the wheel. A bi-cycle ta must be a success, they reasoned, because nothing of the kind had ever been tried before, and people would come to it, if for no other reason than to see what it was. It wasn't hard to enlist in the scheme the society folk who don't ride bi-cycles, and as a result of the success of the first one the bleycle tea will probably be a fixed form of social amusement in the future.

The time set for the opening of the tea was 3 o'clock, but an hour before that the bleyclists don't make a predict of the success of the first one the bleycle tea will probably be a fixed form of social amusement in the future.

The time set for the opening of the tea was 3 o'clock, but an hour before that the bicyclists don't was not until the large number of fashionable a predict of the first of the present of the first of the

way up to the Claremont, arriving there about 3 o'clock.

Among the members of the club who followed Mr. Haines up the Riverside Drive were Miss Van Duzer, Mrs. Waiter Chapin. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend. Miss Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend. Miss Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thébaud. Mrs. Churchill of Louisville, Miss Sylvia Strong, C. Wyndham Quin, Julian Shope, Julian Chiman, John Haines, Lieut. Bettini, Louis J. Poole, Col. Hubert S. Brown, Lewis Edwards, J. Dunbar Wright, Gerard Barretto, and James M. Winslow. The club members did not leave the tea until bugie call announced that the feativities were over, and then they rode off in a body, followed by the cheers of the others. During the afternoon they had their pictures taken twice.

As the afternoon wore on the carriages began to roll up to the hotel, and the bicyclists began to drop out of sight in the mass of fashionably attired men and women who scrolled out on the lawn. The verandes became impassable, and it was impossible to get near the booths.

Almost all the women who came in carriages wore crebe gowns and huge hats, and as it was the first out-door affair of the season it is fair to draw conclusions as to the summer styles from the costumes of those who attended yesterday. Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Ir., was in charge of the tes booth, and she had as assistants Miss Helen Morton, who wore a gown of light brown creps: Miss Evelyn Burden, who was dressed in

light blue silk; Miss Amy Bend, who were fawn-colored cloth; Miss Mam's Field, whose gown was of bisck crepe, trimmed with lace; sliss Alice Van Hensselaer, and Miss Park. Mrs. Harriman wore a gown of blue crepe, heavily trimmed about the neck with lace.

At the bouillon booth Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., was in charge. She was in dark brown crepe, and her assistants. Miss Elizabeth Delafield and the Misses Edith and Maud Hall, wore lightgray cloth dresses.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt had charge of the chocolate stand, and with her were Mrs. Burks-Roche, Miss Hewitt, Miss Perry, Mrs. William Jay, Miss Turnure, and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Hewitt wore a black silk gown trimmed with lace; Mrs. Burks-Roche, a black cloth dress and a large hat, and Miss Turnure wore a dress of dark lavender crepe, trimmed sround the neck with lace.

Hartman K. Evans had charge of the bicycle

dress and a large hat, and Miss Turnure wore a dress of dark lavender crepe, trimmed around the neck with lace.

Hartman K. Evans had charge of the bicycle booth, where people bought cans of oil, patent wrenches, and all sorts of curious mechanism pertaining to the bicycle without knowing what they were buying or what they were buying it for. Mr. Evans was assisted by Mr. H. C. Sprague, Miss Brewster, and Miss Barnes.

At the flower booth at the south end of the lawn were Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Miss Beatrice Bend, who were respectively gowns of light blue silk and blue and white figured silk.

At the north end of the lawn Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, who wore a lace-trimmed gown of gray crèpe, was in command. Her assistants were Miss Fanny Tailer, Miss Catherine Garrison, and Miss Maud Livingston. Mrs. John Jacob Astor assisted at the booth later in the afternoon. Mrs. Astor wore a light blue dress trimmed with lace.

The men who made themselves useful about the lawn, giving out circulars and telling stories of the great work the literant med of the server work the literant med filling stories of the great work the literant med fluence of the great work the literant med filling stories of the great work the literant med filling stories

rved at 15 cents a cup, and another one . McVickar's gorgeous signs announced

was served at 15 cents a cup, and another one of Mr. McVickar's gorgeous signs announced this fact to the guests.

Among those who drove up was Charles F. Havemeyer, with his coach. He had as passengers Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Leonard Jacobs, and Hamilton Carey. Miss Henedict drove a brake containing a large party, including the Misses Van Winkie, Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Cateries Abercrombie, Mrs. Sackett Barelay, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss De Barrie, Mrs. John Westerveit, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Banyer Clarkson, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

The exact amount of money taken in at the tea was not announced last evening, but it is expected that the Burnham Industrial Farm will profit to the extent of a couple of thousand dollars.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN TROUBLES. A Conference with the Indians-They Think They Can Defy Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Acting Commissions of Indian Affairs Smith to-day received the following telegram from Major Ralph Hall, United States Indian Agent, dated Rolla, N. D.:

" Ped Thunder is off the reservation and at St. John. Will see him this morning and explain your message. The parties to be arrested are in a log bouse and protected, it is reported, by 200 men. The Marshal's posse are on the ground. ger to settlers is apprehended. The reservation is quiet.

Secretary Hoke Smith to-day sent the following telegrams about the trouble with the Turtle Mountain Indians: "McLaughlin, Inspector, Omaha

Agency, Dakota City, Neb.;
"Proceed at once to the Turtle Mountain Reservation to assist Agent Hall in the trouble now existing there. Ralph Hall, Rolla, N. D.:

"Inspector McLaughlin has been instructed to join you and give you his advice and assist-

St. John, N. D., May 4.- That the number of half breeds has increased rapidly during the half breeds has increased rapidly during the night is shown by two large strings of ponles round their fort which were not there hast night. A string of over thirty Red River carts joined them this morning, coming from the northwest, probably from the Pembina Mountains. Several types are to be seen to-day, indicating that Indians, how many cannot be told, have joined the hostile breeds at their little fort at Sangains buildings, on the edge of the big timber. The breeds have been coming into town all this morning, getting flour and supplies at Martineau's store and evidently preparing for a long slege. He is a strong sympathizer with them. Hardly any of them pay for the stuff they get. Sligje carts have been passing all the morning from the south and west and all contain men. One of these carts was stopped by a patrol at

mediate assistance from the United States troops.

Hall told them there was no good in their trying to fight the United States. They might be able to fight for a few days, but it would all end in their being wiped out.

The United States Court had issued its warrants and meant that they should be served. The United States Court had issued its warrants and meant that they should be served.
All who helped to resist were equally guilty.
He returned with no apparent result. He reports they seem very bloodthirsty against half
the residents in town and against the marshals.
Their position is very strong unless the attacking force has artillery. They are expecting
another telegram from Butineau, and asked for
another conference after they received it.
Joseph Langan, whose house is fortified, is the
man who was rescued when arrested by Schindles ten days ago. He has always refused to file
a claim on the land he holds, saying it is his any
way and he meant to keep it.
The Turtle Mountains are almost impenetrable thickots and consist of badly broken ground.
The Indians figure on being able to retreat there,
in which case a regiment could not round them
up in a month. Game is plenty and berries will
soon be ripe.

MR. DOLBY'S BIG FAMILY.

Twenty-one Children, Who, with Their Parents, Make Up a Little Community.

ELGIN, Ill., May 4.-Thomas Goldsmith Farrington Dolby is the father of twenty-one chil-dren. This interesting family, presided over by a dainty little woman who is the mother seven members of it, is rated as one of the really biggest things in the northern part of Illinois.

The Dolby family forms a community by itself, a settlement in Elgin known as Cedar Hill. It fills a page on the small pica city directory, and runs the gamut of ordinary names. It does business under the style of Dolby & Seventeen Sons, while all the sons and daughters hold stock in the corporation. It buys flour by the barrel, meat by the quarter, woollen goods by the bolt, fish by the firkin, and shoes by the case. The family owns its own factory for aluminum work, and to each man, woman, and child on the pay roll, boss and father mean the same. The factory has never had any strikes, excepting such as a very strict parent may deal out, and one of the most pastoral sights Eight over sees is the Dolby family in a big wagon geing for an outing.

It is like attending a church social to call at the Dolby homestead on Cedar Hill. There they are, all manner of Dolbys, from the young women to the youngsters in knickerbockers, either clustered about the stove or ranged along the dining board, like guests at a table d'hôte. The house is perpetually full, and from cellar to garret there are Dolbys whose names are known with certainty only to the heads of the family and the census taker. There are twenty three covers at each meal. excepting such as a very strict parent may deal

with certainty only to the heads of the family and the census taker. There are twenty three covers at each meal.

Mr. Doby believes he can instruct his flock better than any one else, and so each Sunday the house is turned into a church and Sunday school. He is the superintendent and the family is variously divided into grades and classes. As all the children are fond of music, there is a regulariy organized choir with several instruments to help it out. Each Sunday in the year Mr. Doby gathers his twenty-one children about his knees and tells them how to live. Honesty is his creed, industry his ritual, brotherly love his motto.

Mr. Doby is an Englishman—a type. He is all of five feet tail without his silk hat. His face is rosy, and his blue eyes dance and fash under a brow which is high and wrinkleless. His whiskers are a plankintism of Chauncey Depew's. Mr. Dobby was born in 1840. He was an inventor before he became a father the first time, and has been both ever since. The family came over in sections, fourteen of them in 1884. The Dobby adeal largely in butter for export. They also make the aluminum bayes to ship it in. This industry does not keep the entire family busy, so they spend days and nights in the workshop devising patents and wresting new secrets from aluminum, Many patents have been issued to the family. The Dobbys does not have outside help, and profers running behind the orders to using imported laborers. The family is as contented and happy as it is numerous.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The steamer Circassia, which ran aground in the Clyde, near Dumbarton, on Friday, was floated yesterday and proceeded for New York. The police have arrested all the members of the Socialist Committee in Bilbao, Spain, who have been put in Jail pending inquiries in re-gard to their agitation and incitement to vio-lence in the mining district.

CARLISLE'S SILVER VIEWS. HE DENIES THAT HE EVER FA-FORED THE 16 TO 1 RATIO.

The Hecretary Says that His Speech on the Bland Bill Is Being Misconstrued by the Free Silver Men's Circulars. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4.- The Hon. A. H. Sevier of Texarkana has received a letter from Secretary J. G. Carilsie, which explains certain passages in the speech made by Carlisle in the Forty-fifth Congress in support of Senate amendments to the Biand-Allison bill. The let-"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1895,

Mr. A. H. Sevier, Texarkana, Ark.
"DEAR SIN: Your letter of the 17th inst. is just received. The speech which you refer to was never printed in pamphlet form, but only in

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. is just received. The speech which you refer to was never printed in pamphlet form, but only in the Congressional Record. It was made in support of the Senate amendments to the Bland-Allison bill. In regard to the amendment which struck out the free silver section of the original bill and inserted a provision for the purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month. I said:

"Now, sir, while this amendment is objectionable to me in some respects. I am constrained to say that it is not so on account offits repudiation of the free coinage provision of the original bill, and I will state briefly as possible the reasons which compel me to take this view of the subject.

"I then proceeded to give the nistory of our coinage laws and showed that, whenever either of the metals was undervalued at the mints, it was driven out of the country, and that the metal which was overvalued in the coinage laws always remained incirculation, and I said:

"I am in favor of every practicable and constitutional measure that will aid us in devising a just and permanent ratio of value between the two metals, that they may circulate side by side, and not alternately drive each other into exile from one country to another.

"I have never made a speech or written a letter in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or in fact at any other ratio, and the quotation which is so often made from the speech from which reference was made was a denunciation of a policy which would 'destroy, by legislation or otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world, as is shown by the speech itself.

"At that time the silver dollar had been dropped entirely from our coinage and was by law a legal tender only to the amount of \$5. The act of 1878 corrected this, and since then we have coined \$420,000,000 full legal tender silver dollars. Silver is not demonetized in this country as it is in England, Germa

To-day the Chairman of the Arrangement and Invitations Committee received the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1895.

"W. J. Crausford, Canirman, &c., Memphis, Tena."

"My Dean Sir: Your favor communicating an invitation from the Merchants' Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Lumber Exchange, the Manufacturers' Association, and the Young Men's Business League of Memphis, to attend and address a convention on May 23 to be composed of delegates chosen by the people of the Southern States' who believe in the necessity of a sound and stable currency and better banking facilities,' was received. The importance of the subjects to be considered at the proposed Convention justifies the hope and belief that the people in all parts of the South will take advantage of the opportunity to be fully represented in its deliberations by their ablest and most trusted citizens. While the whole country is deeply interested in the preservation of a sound currency, no part of it, in my opinion, will be more injured than the South by the adoption of a depreciated and fluctuating standard of value. Believing that a temperate and intelligent discussion of the subject is all that will be required to procure a correct popular decision, I accept your kind invitation and will endeavor to contribute Imy share toward the accomplishment of this result. Very truly yours,

"J. G. Carrisle."

THE MURDER OF ROY M. CULVER.

LYONS, N. Y., May 4.-Au interesting clue to the murderer of Roy M. Culver of Newark, N. J., whose body was found in the Clyde River on May 1, has been found here. On March 27 Culver lett Newark with the avowed intention of going to Syracuse. In reality he came to this village. At the Central Hudson depot he met a man, apparently by appointment.

The two shook hands, and, after a few preliminary words, started off for a walk. They were here for dinner, and Culver registered at a hotel. As to where Culver went from here there is some doubt. One person is positive that Culver, in company with a strange man answer-ing the description of the stranger at the depot,

took an afternoon train, with tickets for Syracuse.

On the day previous to the date upon which the "Stranger" letter to Mr. Ammerman was published, a man answering the description of the stranger seen in company with Culver at the depot came to Lyons. He was seen on the street in the evening. He came to the second-hand furniture store kept by William H. Walters. The fellow was very nervous and cast furtive glances around the place. He took off his collar, a celluloid one, and a pair of cuffs, threw them down nervously, and wished to borrow some money on a diamond pin. Mr. Walters is not a pawnbroker, and does not make loans upon chattels. He tried to convince the stranger of this fact, when the latter whipped out a lot of papers consisting of deeds and documents relative to real estate and a will.

to convince the stranger of this fact, when the latter whipped out a lot of papers consisting of deeds and documents relative to real estate and a will.

"Old man, you needn't be afraid of me," he said. "I'm all right. I've got the sand—plenty of it—in Syracuse, my home, but I'm strapped now and want to get home."

Walters gained the information that the subject matter was exactly the same as that pertaining to the Sectish estate which had caused young Roy Culver so much anxiety. Mrs. Walters was in the store at the time, and noticed that the stranger transferred a curious knife from a coat pocket, where it was in plain sight, to a pocket in the rear of his coat. This knife had a blade about five inches long.

Finding that he could not secure any money of Mr. Walters, the stranger went out hurriedly, forgetting to take his collar and cuffs.

Another clue has been struck, which will be followed up, and which will, it is said, trace Culver to Syracuse, show where he was murdered, where kept for one night, where taken to and kept for three weeks and one day, from which point the body was taken to the place where it was discovered by the Clyde neople. It is now a settled fact that the nurder was committed for two purposes: First, to get possession of certain documents of which Roy M. Culver was the possessor, and second, to get him out of the way. The stealing of the money which he carried was an after consideration.

AMERICAN AUTHORS' GUILD. The Literary Trade Union Has a Dinner at

Over a hundred and fifty members and guests of the American Authors' Guild sat down to the annual dinner at Delmonico's last night. It was well on toward midnight when Gen. James Grant Wilson, the President, rapped for order and introduced as the first speaker Prof. H.H. Boyesen, who talked of realism and romanticism in literature.

ticism in literature.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton then introduced Walter Palmer of London to the diners as the most intimate friend of George Merediti, and Mr. Palmer spoke of his acquaintanceship with that author. Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods talked of woman's place in American literature, and Ella Dietz Clymer recited several of William Watson's poems. Mr. Vanderveer William Solo, and both were accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Theodore Sutro.

In the afternoon the guild held a business meeting at the Bible House, Fourth avenue. The constitution was amended so that foreign members, who have heretofore been allowed to cast a vote in a Sealed envelope, will not now be allowed to vote except in person. The guild is a literary trade union. It looks after young authors to see if they make proper contracts with their publishers, and if they have trouble with the publisher the guild acts as a mediator.

Secretary Gresham's Condition Washington. May 4.—Secretary Gresham passed a good night, but there is no perceptible change in his condition. He has developed a slight cold that gives his physician no anxiety. He is suffering from intercostal pains.

Dyspepsia

is not spontaneous. It is a growth. Take Ripans Tabules when your digestion is poor and dyspepsia will never come. They will cure dyspepsia too.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist, or by mail. Price 50 cents a box. Sample vial 10 cents. Ripans Chemical Co., ·10 Spruce Sizect, New York.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 21.-Over 3,000 UPHOLSTERY

LACE CURTAINS. Real Arabian, Renaissance, Cluny, Brussels, Russian.

SWISS EMBROIDERED MUSLIN, Tamboured Lace, Irish Point.

Point d'Esprit and Embroidered Egyptian Lace, frilled edges, 36 and 54 inches wide.

GLAZED CHINTZES. Dimities. Linen and Cotton Damasks for slip covers.

Broadway & 19th st.

PIQUA CLUB TROUBLES,

Genslinger Has Edwards Arrested on Charge of Grand Larceny.

Charles H. Genslinger, ex-Treasurer and manager of the Piqua Club Association, had Harry Edwards, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the New Manhattan and Piqua clubs, arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued at the Essex Market Police Court by Justice Grady. charging him with grand larceny.

Detective Sergeant Titus, who made the arrest, found Edwards at the office of his lawyer, Edward H. Murphy, in the Stewart building and took him to Police Headquarters. Later in the day Edwards appeared before Justice Taintor and was held in \$2,000 bail, which was immediately furnished by ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, the President of the New Man-hattan A. C. The case will come up before Justice Grady in the Essex Market Court to-mor-

According to Counsellor Murphy, who was seen at the Manhattan A.C. house last night, no crime of any kind has been committed. Mr. Murphy, after explaining that the Piqua Club Association and the New Manhattan A. C. are two distinct organizations, said:

"Some months ago the Piqua Club Association was organized by Charles if, Genslinger, H. H. Mitchell, and Henry Edwards with a capital of \$50,000, Genslinger holding 250 shares, and the others 125 shares each. Afterward Mr. Van Cott and several others became small shareholders.

the others 125 shares each. Afterward Mr. Van Cott and several others became small shareholdare.

"Subsequently Mitchell sold one share of stock for \$1.000 to Genslinger, which gave him control of the club. After this transaction there was considerable dissatisfaction, and Mr. Van Cott declined to stay in the club if Genslinger remained in control of the management.

"Edwards therefore determined to purchase Genslinger's 251 shares for \$175 share, which amounted to something like \$43,000. He gave Mr. Genslinger \$10,000 in cash and the balance in notes. These notes, together with the certificats of stock, were placed in Mr. Van Cott's hands to be delivered when the transaction was completed, or returned to Genslinger in case Mr. Edwards failed to meet the notes. At a meeting of the Piqua Club Association held Feb. 7, right after this deal was completed, the directors of the club voted to repay to Edwards the \$10,000 he had advanced to the club at that time for the purchase of this stock. Now, this warrant of arrest is based upon a statement that Mr. Edwards has taken this \$10,000 and misappropriated it. At the time that resolution was passed, on Feb. 7, Mr. Edwards was sick in his room, and on that very night E. D. Paifrey was elected Secretary and Treasurer in his place. (Mr. Paifry is a business partner of Edwards.)

After the purchase of this stock the Piqua Club's income fell off; in fact, the expenditures were greater than the receipts, and the result was Genslinger's notes were not paid when they matured. Mr. Genslinger then demanded that Mr. Van Cott give him back his stock, which request was complied with. On April 12 Genslinger caused the stock to be sold by Auctioneer Harnett, when it was bought in for him, and he now holds it in his wow name."

Just how there could be any lack of funds at the time the notes came due it is hard to see, for, according to Mr. Murphy, the receipts from dues alone in the first four months of the club's carrer were \$81,000 and from other sources \$150,000, or a ctual of \$231

career were \$81,090 and from other sources \$150,090, or a total of \$231,090, which, it is said, gave a net profit of over \$100,000. Charles H. Geaslinger was found at the Commercial Travellers' Club, 15 West Thirty-first street, last night. When asked to give his side of the story he said;
"Well, just take a look at this," at the same time producing a typewritten copy of a check on the National City Hank of Brooklyn, which read:

Pay to the order of Piqua Club Association ten thousand dollars. John G. MacManox. On the back of the check there were four en-

Pay to the order of Piqua Club Association ten thousand dollars.

On the back of the check there were four endersements.

"Now." continued Mr. Genslinger, "Mr. Edwards instead of depositing the check to the credit of the Piqua Club Association, as he should have done, deposited it to his own credit, and that is the cause of the club being in the condition it is, You know Mr. Edwards agreed to buy my stock at a certain price. He paid me so much in cash and the halance in notes. My stock was put up as security for these notes. The moment he failed to may any one of these notes the cash was to revert to me.

"Well, Mr. Edwards and the people who got control of the club found out soon after I left that they did not know as much as they thought they did, and when the time came to pay my first note they could not meet it. Since then they have been doing everything in their power to buildoze me out of my rights, but as the largest stockholder I don't propose that they shall."

The recent troubles of the Piqua Club have had their effect on the members of the new Manhattan A. C., and few of the members of the latter were in evidence at the club house last night. In spite of all this, though, it is said that the club has over 4.000 members on its list, though the managers admit over 1.000 resignations have been received within the last month. At the present time the club has over 100 creditors to whom some \$30,000 is owing. The rent on the house is paid to the first of July, and the last quarter of the rent for 1806 is also paid. This last payment was made so as to guarantee the Iselins, who own the building, their two years' rent. If the troubles are settled and the members can stand the strain, over \$50,000 own come into the treasury when the six months' dues, payable on May 1, are received, which would be amply sufficient to payall just ciaims.

100,000 Spectators at the Linscott Road

Hace,
Malden, Mass., May 4.—The fourth annual
Linscott handicap twenty-five-mile road race was held here this afternoon, and was one of the most successful races ever held in the country. Fully 100,000 persons witnessed the race, and 5,000 wheels were accompanied by their owners, ladies and gentlemen.

There were 267 entries, among whom being

Eddie McDuffee, Nat Butler, Monte Scott, Louis Callahan, A. N. Barnett, Weigner. and Leonard of Buffalo; W. E. Hamilton of Denver and Pat O'Connor. The first prize was a Merrill plano; second, horse, harness, and car-riage with pneumatic tires; third, two house a Merrill plano; second, horse, harness, and carriage with pneumatic tires; third, two house lots and sliver service.

There were 248 starters, and all had a good start with the exception of A. E. Weigner of Huffalo, one of the scratch men, whose blevele broke down before he had gone three rods.

There were a number of necidents during the race. Leconart of Buffalo, another of the scratch men, broke down before he had ridden a mile. Nat Butler, another scratch man, took a header and broke his wheel just after turning on the homeward stretch. About 175 men finished.

The best time made was by Ed McDuffee, who covered the distance in I hour 12 minutes and 8 seconds. He was \$200 diamond. The next best time was made by W. G. French of Boston, I hour 12 minutes and \$5 seconds. The fourth time prize was won by George R. Cutter of Boston, 1 hours and 59 seconds, who also won the race and first prize.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were, A. M .- 11:30, sloop yacht lying at foot of East Fifty seventh street, owned by Geo. Schmitt, damage \$200. P. M.—6:14, 31 West 116th street, Jacob Friedenthal, damage trifling; 7:40, 37 avenue C. Isaac Smalinsky, damage trifling; 9:30, 2:382 Eighth avenue. George Weber, damage \$75, 10:30, 130 Brooms street, Gabriel Simbler, damage \$15. AND THIS THEY CALL SPORT!

A DECREPIT LION MATCHED AGAINST A MEXICAN BULL. Hard-up Showman's Attempt to Make a Raise in Mexica Through Methods That Would Not Be Tolerated in This Country.

people witnessed the combat here to-day be-tween the lion Parnell, the property of Col. E. Daniel Boone of New Orleans, and a 1,200-pound Mexican fighting bull. Some parts were very exciting, the thrilling situations causing spectators to lose their heads with excitement, "Down with Africa!" "Viva ei Toro!" &c.
At 4:45 P. M. the lion was let out of his cage,
and it was after 6 o'clock before nature began to

assert herself by removing all desire for further combat. During the early part of the fight the lion seemed to have all the best of it, having on the first impact caught the best of it, having on the first impact caught the best of it, having on the first impact caught the best of it, having on the first impact caught the greater part of the fight helding him in a position where the animal's nose, thus through the greater part of the fight helding him in a position where the animal's horse could not be brought into play. For some forty-five mindtes he retained his underhold, now and then shifting his position slightly, as he was being dragged about the ring and his body being trampled upon not be the same of the sam

minutes it seemed certain that he had got both of the creature's jaws in his, intent on employing this means to smother him.

Again, however, he was doomed to disappointment, by imperfectly carrying out his design, for it developed that he had only captured the buill's nose, his lower jaw opening freely, enabling him to still get air, the hot breath of the two inturiated beasts commingling, their lips moistened with each other's blood, flattened together with a vise-like pressure. The bones were being broken and chewed up in the upper jaw and nostrils of the buil. Loud were the cries of "Shake him off, toro," Dash him against the cage," "Trample him to death," ac., for it seemed to most of the spectators that the lion had surely secured a death crip on his adversary; but no, it was not so to be.

The buil had settled down to perfect quiet, clearly for the purpose of gaining wind to make a last mighty effort, for, after remaining mutonless for several minutes, he suddenly jumped upon the abdomen of the lion with both his front feet, and, raising his head with great force into the air, he succeeded in breaking the lion's hold, and though it carried away a part of the front feet, and, raising his head with great force into the air, he succeeded in breaking the lion's hold, and though it carried away a part of the flesh from his nose, he was enabled to turn wholly around and charge upon the lion, with his horns so low as to make it impossible for the brute to secure either of his former holds. It was a terrific assault. The lion was caught by one horn just back of the shoulder and tossed into the air. Coming down, he sprang for the bull's back, but, falling short, was again caught in the hind quarters and made to execute a complete somersault. The crowd went mad with excitement, and their wild hurrahs for "Mexicano" must have been heard to Saddle Mountain, which was in plain sight from the buil ring.

Making another rush, the bull once more raised Parnell in the air, which treatment entirely demoralized him, and he ran around the ring to avoid further punishment. It was clear from his actions that the lion was suffering much pain, not so much from the effects of the bull's horns as from the terrible body blows he had received while being dragged and trampled upon about the ring. Immediately the bull let up in his pursuit the hind part of the lion sank instantly to the ground, and, supporting himself by his front paws alone, his distress was plain! y visible.

instantly to the ground, and, supporting himself by his front paws alone, his distress was plainly visible.

Haising his head to its full height, the bull, with a feroclous look of triumph in his eye, beheld his fallen antagonist, pawed the ground, lashed his tail, and then charged upon the helpless Parnell, where he lay in his corner, but a hoarse growl was the only response which the brute vouchsafed, preferring to ease his head against the side of the cage and take his punishment.

Farnell had called "chough," and when the gate was lifted he made all haste to escape from the ring into his own cage. It may be said that Parnell twice lost this battle by a fluke. In securing his first throat hold, had he possibly been two inches further up, so as to reach the windplpe, matters no doubt would have ended in his favor within ten minutes. Again, when taking the end of the bull's nose in his mouth, had he secured the lower jaw along with the upper one, nothing but a miracle courfd have saved the bovine. The almost continuous tension of the jaws for about forty-five minutes must have weakened them very materially, and the pounding and kicking he received was enough to drive the pugnacity out of a hurricane.

Though he stood up bravely at the last, and presented a robust appearance, the bull was badly mutilated about the throat and neck, his face was full of clawholes, and not only was his nose torn and bleeding, but the bones which supported it on the inside were all chewed up and broken.

A SEAL STEAMER WRECKED. Seven of the Crew of the George R. White

Lost in a Gale. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 4. - Word reached here yesterday from Kodlak Island. Alaska, that the scal steamer George R. White of Seattle was wrecked in a gale on April 14. of Seattle was wrecked in a gale on April 14. Seven of the crew were either drowned or frozen to death. Eight reached shore and will survive. The achooner Kodiak, which brought the information, was also wrecked in the same gate near the same place, but no lives were lost. The crew of the George R. White was: Master, L. Wheeler: mate, Steve Bretch; cook, M. Butler; hunters, Edward Pomeroy, Androw Danielsen, Justin Chenoweth; seamen, Richard Redmond, C. Morris, Louts A. Burreit, John Harrison, Chris Swanson, Robert Baxter, Hefry Parker, and cabin boy, James Carter. A Pasteur Patient from Fort Reno.

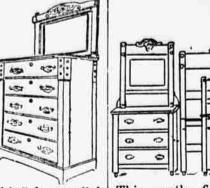
Six-year-old George W. Boughton, son of Lieut. Boughton, who is stationed at Fort Reno. Oklahoma, and grandson of Gen. Thomas Wilon of 200 West Fifty-sixth street, this city, was son of 209 West Fifty-sixth street, this city, was brought to New York yesterdawby his mother to be treated at the Pasteur Institute.

The boy was bitten on the wrist by a dog on April 25. The dog was a vagrant cur which the boy was trying to fondle. As there has been a great deal of hydrophobia lately among the dogs about Fort Reno, the child's parents decided to send him here for treatment.

AMERICA'S PAVORITE WATER. the market which as overlax the kidneys.
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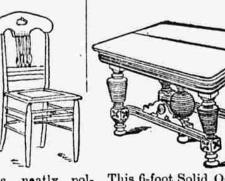


Chiffonniere, bevel plate Glass.





This substantial Reed Arm Rocker



This neatly pol- This 6-foot Solid Oak Ex- This Elegant Solid ished Solid Oak, tension Table, finely fin-Cane Seat Dining



Estimates Civen for the Complete Furnishing of COUNTRY COTTAGES AND HOTELS. PRICE LIST MAILED ON APPLICATION.

NEW HOTEL ON HERALD SQUARE. To Cost #2.500.000-Fifteen Stories High

and Low Prices. A new fifteen-story hotel, to be called the Herald Square Hotel, is to be built at once on the block on the north side of Herald square, with fronts on Thirty-sixth street, Broadway,

The money to build it will be furnished by a syndicate of half a dozen men, of which Julien T. Davies and Douglass Snyder are the moving Mr. Snyder. The hotel will have a frontage on Thirty-

sixth street of 159.6 feet, on Broadway 104 feet, and on Sixth avenue 100 feet. Besides the main entrances in Thirty-sixth atrect, there will be entrances from Broadway and Sixth avenue. The first two stories will be of polished limestone and the remaining stories of terra-cotta brick. The house will be as nearly fire proof as it can be made.

Directly over the office floor, and extending from Breadway to Sixth avenue, will be a mezzanine floor, overlooking the main one, having a promeande twill open eight banquet rooms. All the floors above the mezzanine will be utilized for sleeping rooms. All the rooms on each floor will be arranged so that they can be thrown into sultes or shut off into single rooms. Every room will have telephone connection with the office. What little woodwork there will be in the house will be quartered cak.

Each floor will have a service of its own. There will be mail chutes in each hall, running to the office, and the sorvice rooms on each floor will be connected with the main floor by pneumatic tubes. The floors will be of pressed steel. The house will be lighted with electricity and gas, and heated by steam and electricity. Plans have been drawn and bids received, and the contract to have the house ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, 1898. When the hotel is completed it will be turned over to John H. Fife, now of the Union Square Hotel, who is to be the lessee. The house will be connected it well be connected in the hotel will have the appearance of three separate buildings, joined together at the rear. This plan makes every room open on the street or on a court. The settiment of total cost of the building will be \$2.500,000. The house will be 52 aday and upward.

JUSTICE TAINTOR'S CRUSADE. 104 feet, and on Sixth avenue 100 feet. Besides the main entrances in Thirty-sixth

JUSTICE TAINTOR'S CRUSADE. He Sends Twenty-five Women to the Island for Street Walking.

Women arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court for street walking while Justice Taintor is sitting there will be sent to the workhouse. On the average twenty women are arraigned every day in this court, and heretofore they have been fined \$5 or \$10. Twenty-five women have been fined \$5 or \$10. Twenty-five women were committed to the worknouse yesterday. They were much surprised at the new turn of affairs, and most of them wept hitterly. One woman pleaded hard to be fined, but Justice Taintor was obdurate.

"No," said he, "I will not fine you. I am determined to break up this evil, if I can, and to that end I will send every woman who is brought before me for this and similar offences to the workhouse. That is where they belong. Your being on the streets is a disgrace to the city."

Justice Taintor is the first Justice to send this class of offenders to the workhouse.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Judge Gildersieeve has granted an absolute divorce to William J. Burridge from Inex E. Burridge, also a limited divorce to Mattida Schilcher from Herbert Schilcher.

The death certificate of Mrs. Name blowney of 132 teament street was filed at the Bureau of Vital Statifics Sesionia. It gave her age as 102 years. She was bern in Fedand, but rame to America forty five years are. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

William Warwick was view of death. are. Apoplex) was the cause of death.

William Warwick, who was arrested on Friday on suspicion of being the man who committed a murder in Sawhingin a year ago, was discharged in the Jeffer symbarket Folice Court yesterday. The Newburgh police said he was not the man they are looking for Afred ingram, the advertising agent of 26 Court strict. Brooking, who was arrested on Friday charged with grand larceny by fit. F. Reese, was committed to the Toinisyesterday. Ingrans was indicated in Novemberias and held in \$2,500 bail. When his case was called he had disappeared, and he was not located until tribal.

ber field an had disappeared, and he was not located use the riday.

The members of St Andrew's Lyceum, assisted by a few of the young lades of the parish, will preduce the play entitled "Kathleen Mayourneeu" in order to help pay off the debt attached to the church. The play will take place in the besement of St. Andrew's Church, Duane street and City Hall place, on May 6, 7, b, and 9.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH FAILS. Collapse of the Company That Was Playing at the Star Theatre.

The only musical entertainment offered at the

Star Theatre last evening was that furnished by the whistling and stamping of the gallery gods. At 8:15 o'clock, when the performance should have begun, there was no one in the space to be occupied by the orchestra except the woman harpist, who from time to time drew from her instrument a few twitterings premonitory disaster. At 8:30 it became neces sary to say something to appease the impatience of the audience, and an unofficial whisper was set in circulation to the effect that the "leader was sick." Soon afterward it was remarked that there was a great running to and fro between the auditorium and the stage of anxious-looking men of managerial mien, and at 9 o'clock the final crash came. Then it was that a cour-

crash came. Then it was that a courageous person took the buil by the horns and aunounced from the stage that there would be no performance, owing to a slight disagreement between the artists and the management which could not be at once adjusted, and that those who had paid for their scats would have their money refunded at the box office if they would pass out quietly and in good order, which they did: and so ended the first week of grand opera in English.

The real cause of the trouble was the decision of the members of the orchestra led by Mr. Gould, that they would not play until their wares for the week had been paid. Manager Rosenbaugh, it was said, had charge of the financial end of the entertainment, and had collected the receipts for the previous performances. Director Leo Von Haven, it was said, asked Leader Gould to go on, promising that he and his musicans would bepaid. Leader Gould wanted to have the money for his men immediately. He didn't get it, and he declared that the orchestra would not play.

It was said that none of the singers had received any money for their work during the week.

SAID HE WAS FROM CUBA.

Young Man who Had a Bogus Draft Signed by August Belmont. BALTIMORE, Md., May 4 .- Lutgardo Benits y Fernandez was arrested to-day, charged with defrauding the Mount Vernon Hotel. He represented himself as the son of a wealthy Cuban sugar planter, and said he had just arrived from Havana. He was interviewed by reporters and quoted at some length on the insurrection

and quoted at some length on the insurrection there.

He tried to borrow money, and the hotel people became suspicious and had him arrested.

When searched at Police Headquarters a number of checks and drafts were found among his papers. These include a check for \$00 signed by Frederic R. Condert of New York, and a draft for \$2,500 payable to the Mount Vernon Hotel signed by August Belmont, also dated New York. Mr. Belmont telegraphed that he did not know the man and knew nothing about he

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